

## POETRY.

### LET US GIVE THANKS.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Let us give thanks with grateful soul,  
To Him who sendeth all;  
To Him who bids the planets roll  
And 'sees a sparrow fall.'  
Though grief and tears may dim our joys,  
And care and strife arrest,  
Tis man too often that alloys  
The lot his Maker blest;  
While sunshine lights the boundless sky,  
And dew-drops feed the sod—  
While stars and rainbows live on high—  
Let us give thanks to God.

We till the earth in labor's health,  
We plant the acorn cup;  
The fields are crowned with golden wealth,  
The green trees spring up;  
The sweet eternal waters gush  
From fountain and from vale;  
The vineyards gush with purple flush,  
The yellow hop-leaves trail;  
And while the harvest flings its gold,  
And cowslips deck the sod—  
While limpid streams are clear and cold,  
Let us give thanks to God.

The flower yields its odor breath,  
As gentle winds go past,  
The grasshopper that lurks beneath  
Chirps merrily and fast;  
The ring-dove coos upon the spray,  
The larks full anthems pour;  
The bees start with a jocund lay,  
The waves sing on the shore;  
Hosanna's fill the wood and wild,  
Where human steps ne'er trod;  
And nature like an unweaned child,  
Smiles on its parent God.

Say, Brothers, shall the bird and bloom  
Thus teach and teach in vain?  
Shall all the love rays that illumine,  
Be lost in clouds of pain?  
Shall hearts be dead and vision blind  
To all that mercy deals?  
Shall soul and reason fail to find  
The shrine where instinct kneels?  
Ah, no! where glory lights the sky,  
And beauty paints the sod—  
While stars and rainbows live on high,  
Let us give thanks to God.

## A Monster.

Some weeks or perhaps months since I gave you the particulars of the wounding and arrest of a sergeant of the 7th regiment of the French army, stationed at Paris. The man's name was Bertrand, and you may recollect that he was charged with digging up the graves of young females buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, and with the commission of the most horrible and unheard of acts upon their lifeless bodies. Every attempt to arrest this monster, you may further recollect, proved unavailing for a long time, owing to his surprising strength and agility; but at length a spring gun loaded with slugs and placed upon a newly made grave, fortunately exploded while he was in the act of committing one of his atrocious desecrations, wounding him so badly that he was finally arrested and secured. By the last Paris papers I see that he has recently been tried, his wounds having so far healed that he could be brought into court. He is described, as a young man, with a singularly mild expression of countenance. He answered all questions and otherwise conducted himself before the court with the greatest calmness. As an account of his trial may not be uninteresting, I send you an abridged report.

After the indictment was read, the prisoner unhesitatingly admitted his guilt, and said that he had first committed a violation of a cemetery at Blere, near Tours, in February, 1847; next at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse; in August at the cemetery of Ivry; in September and December in Mont Parnasse. When he had dug the bodies from the graves he hacked them in the most frightful manner, cutting off the flesh, separating the limbs, in some cases ripping up the bowels, and taking out the liver. Sometimes he mutilated as many as from ten to fifteen corpses in a night, and afterwards buried them again. His only motive, he declared, was to gratify a sort of rage which he felt, and which he could not possibly control. He generally employed his sabre or his knife to mutilate the bodies. He dug open the graves with his hands, or with any instrument that fell in his way; sometimes his hands were covered with blood, but he felt no pain till the day after. The marks of teeth appeared on one corpse, but he denied that he ever made use of his teeth. His rage for destruction did not, he said, extend to the living; it was exclusively confined to the dead. He knew that traps were set for him and that he risked his life by going into the cemeteries, but when the rage took him he could not resist. His malady came on once a fortnight and commenced by head-aches. Since he had been in the hospital he had not felt any renewal of his frightful desires. "Some of my comrades died by my side," said he, "and having seen them die, I am now cured, and am afraid of a corpse."

Dr. Marchal (docteur), surgeon major at the military hospital of the Val-de-Grace, who attended the prisoner when he was brought in wounded, read a full confession which Bertrand had made to

him and had authorized him to make public. In this Bertrand declared that at an early age he had been afflicted with a sort of madness, but it did not cause him to commit any excess. He, however, was accustomed to go to the darkest place in a wood, and sometimes pass whole days in a state of profound sadness. It was only the 23d or 25th February, 1847, that his malady broke out. Having entered a cemetery with a comrade, he saw a grave only partially filled up. This gave him what he called dark ideas; his heart beat violently—he was no longer himself. He subsequently returned to the cemetery, dug up the body, and beat it furiously with a spade. He then buried the body again. When he had done this he fell into a cold perspiration, and, notwithstanding it was raining violently, he went and lay down in a wood, where he remained senseless for several hours. He was seized in the same way after his other violations in cemeteries; at first he had only mutilated women's bodies, but subsequently a new and horrid passion with respect to them seized him.

Dr. Marchal declared that in his opinion the prisoner had been afflicted with a dreadful monomania, which made him not responsible for his acts. "I believe," added the witness, "that Bertrand was under the empire of a power which demonstrated him—in ancient times it would have been called a demon—and which drove him, in spite of himself, to commit acts of which our medical annals offer no example." The witness further said that Bertrand, after seeing some people die, said, "I am cured now! I have seen men die!" After hearing the prisoner's counsel, who argued that after the evidence of the medical men he ought to be acquitted, the court-martial declared him guilty of a violation of tombs, and condemned him to a year's imprisonment, the maximum of the punishment fixed by law.—*Kendall's Letter from Paris.*

## GERMAN SILVER.

This metal is composed of one part of nickel, one part of spelter or zinc, and three parts of copper; but all these substances have to be pure, and be exposed to a great heat before they mix among themselves. The zinc metal, which is of a volatile nature, is not put into the pot until after the first two metals have been well united together. The refractory nature of nickel and the difficulty of obtaining the metal free of arsenic, iron and cobalt, are causes that not unfrequently we see German silver spoons of gold yellow color, while German silver prepared from pure metals, will equal in whiteness sterling silver, and will not tarnish. Tea and table spoons, knives and forks, pocket combs, musical and surgical instruments, firemen's and ship captain's speaking trumpets, pocket book clasps, tea sets, lamps and gun mountings, are now mostly made with German Silver. Upwards of 50,000 lbs. of this composition is manufactured in this country annually, for which the nickel is imported from Germany and England. There are but three localities of nickel ore in this country;—an ore from Chatham, in Connecticut, yields about three per cent nickel; another ore from the mine, La Motte, in Missouri, yields about ten per cent nickel; and lately a nickel ore has been discovered among the copper ore on Lake Superior.

German silver was introduced into the United States by Dr. Fouchtzwanger, of New York, who was obliged to pay on his arrival in this country, the custom-house duties of silver, the inspectors not knowing any difference. He is the first manufacturer of the German silver in the United States.

In 1837, the Doctor petitioned Congress to grant him permission of issuing \$30,000 worth of pennies made of his composition, as an experiment to substitute the German silver for the copper currency; and Mr. John Quincy Adams in the House, and Mr. Benton of the Senate, spoke in the highest terms of this proposition, and it met with the approbation of the President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren, and the members of both Houses. He failed, nevertheless, in that also on account of the unfavorable report from the Director of the United States Mint, who stated that the right of coinage belongs to the United States government, and that it required some skill to analyze the German silver.

**RULES FOR LADIES.**—1. Marry not a profane man; because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children, and embitter your existence. 2. Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a haunter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself, will never have any for his wife. 3. Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs; because you can never trust him. 4. Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments. The state of that man who regards not his own idea of right and wrong, is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him, the better. 5. Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually wavering, and therefore can never be permanent. 6. Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

## Letters.

Remains in the Post Office at Pickens C. H., Quarter ending 30th June, 1849, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post-Office Department as dead letters.

Daniel D. Alexander, Jeremiah Moody, Rev. A. A. Morse, 2  
Sam'l. Albersom, James Morgan, Stephen Nicholson,  
J. Chandler, Daniel Alexander, Jr., Wm. Newton,  
Joseph Burns, James Neal,  
Messrs. M. Morehead & Co., James Nix,  
Nicholas Bacon, Watson Collins, Jesse Oglesby,  
Jas. E. Calhoun, Leonard Capehart, Mrs. Mary Stephens,  
James Dodd, Col. M. O. Talmar, Miss Harriet Spiller,  
L. A. Edge, Charles Thompson, Alexander White,  
Wm. Gasaway, 2 Jas. W. Gray, J. E. & R. Williams,  
Mrs. & Wm. Howard, D. H. Kennemore, Robert Wilson,  
Jacob Lewis, Mrs. E. Wilkinson,  
Hiram L. Whitworth.

July 7, 1849.

## FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.  
I OFFER for sale 3000 Acres of Fertile land, lying on both sides of Twelve Mile River, and on the road leading from Pendleton Village to Pickens Court House; being part of an Estate selected when the whole country was vacant, embracing the most desirable portion of it. These Lands are well timbered, and but 18 miles from the terminus of the Railroad now being constructed.

Application to be made to John T. Sloan, Pendleton Village.  
M. M. COLHOUN.  
"Laurensville Herald" will please copy and forward account to this Office.  
June 30. 7 tf.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. PICKENS DISTRICT.

**In Equity.**  
Jane Barton & P. Alexander, Adm'rs. & Admr.  
vs.  
John Ladd and Wiley Reeves and Heirs at Law of B. Barton, dec'd.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Benj. F. Barton and John Lewis and Wife, Phalby, Defendants to this Bill of Complaint, reside from and without the limits of this State.

On motion of Whitner & Harrison, Comp. Sol's., It is ordered, that they do plead, answer or demur to the allegations in said Bill, within three months from the date hereof, or their consent to the same will be taken *pro confesso*.

MILES M. NORTON, C. E. P. D.  
Com's Office, Pickens C. H., S. C.  
June 8th, 1849.

## ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE. For the Promotion of Arts, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry.

THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR of the above Institute will be held in Charleston, commencing on Wednesday, 17th October next, and continue open during the week. Specimens of ART, INGENUITY, MECHANICAL SKILL and INDUSTRY of every description, is solicited for the Exhibition from all the Southern States, and PREMIUMS will be awarded to those presenting the best specimens.

As this is the first effort made in the Southern States to advance the Mechanic Arts, by means of annual Fairs similar to those that proved so beneficial to the Northern Mechanics, the Board of Managers earnestly solicit the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the South, and appeal to every Mechanic, Manufacturer, and all persons engaged in pursuits of skill and industry of whatever description, to send some specimen to this Exhibition, and they hope that every district in this State and of our sister States will be represented at the Fair.

All those who intend sending articles for exhibition, will please give notice to L. M. HATCH Chairman Committee of Arrangements, at as early a day as possible, and every specimen sent will be carefully attended to and returned after the Exhibition.

**OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.**  
WM. GREGG, President.  
WM. KIRKWOOD, 1st Vice President.  
WM. M. LANTON, 2d Vice President.  
E. C. JONES, Secretary.  
H. S. GRIGGS, Treasurer pro tem.

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The following is a list of PREMIUMS to be awarded,  
For the best Specimen a Silver Medal, and for the next best a Diploma.  
For New Inventions a Gold Medal, at the discretion of the Committee.

Articles of all kinds not named below will be received, and premiums awarded for the same.  
Architectural Drawing,  
Design for Diploma for the S. C. Institute,  
Painting in Oil,  
Painting in Water Colours,

Miniature Painting, Pen Drawing,  
Pencil Drawing, Crayon Drawing,  
Sculpture, Penmanship,  
Best model of constructing Wharves,  
Best Press for Packing Cotton,  
Best Rice Threshing Machine,  
Best Cotton Gin, best Refrigerator,  
Best Plough, Churn, Washing Machine,  
Stone Mason's Work, Carving in Wood,  
Carpenter's Work by hand,  
Carpenter's Work by Machinery,  
Model of a Ship—specimens of  
Boat Builders Work, Ship Joiners Work,  
Pump and Block Making,  
Mill-Wrights Work, Coopers Work,  
Four Wheel Carriage, Buggy,  
Gig or Sulkey, Cart or Dray,  
Steam Engine, Fire Engine,  
Turning in Brass, Iron or Wood,  
Blacksmith's Work,  
Casting in Iron or Brass,  
Iron Railing, Fence or Gate Work,  
Brass or Copper Work, Locksmiths work,  
Bell Hanging and Gunsmiths Work,  
Instrument Makers Work,  
Lamp-makers and Jewelers Work,  
Silversmith Work, Silver Plating,  
Die Sinking, Lithography,  
Engraving on Steel, Copper or Wood,  
Mechanical Distillery, Cutlery,  
Clock and Watch-making,  
Ornamental House Painting,  
Ornamental Sign Painting,  
Cabinet Work, Fancy Printing,  
Book Printing, Fancy Binding,  
Ruled and Bound Ledger,  
Paper, Side of Sole Leather,  
Side of Harness Leather,  
Calf Skin, dressed for boots,  
Carriage Harness,  
Buggy or Sulkey Harness,  
Cart or Dray Harness, Riding Saddle,  
Beaver or Silk Hat, Cloth Cap,  
Military or Firemans Cap,  
Pair of Boots, pair of Shoes,  
Pair of Ladies Gaiters,  
Pair of Ladies Slippers,  
Tailoring, Umbrella or Parasol,  
Hair Dressers Work, Gilding,  
Stucco Work, Modeling in Plaster,  
Tin Work, Plumbing,  
Basket or Wicker Work, Wooden Ware,  
Dyeing in Wool, Silk or Cotton,  
Upholsters Work, Mantau Making,  
Millinery, Shirt Making, Quilt,  
Embroidery in Gold or Silver,  
Embroidery in Silk or Worsted,  
Artificial Flowers,  
Ornamental Hair Work,  
Raw Silk, not less than 1-2 lb,  
Manufactured Silk,  
Weaving, Hand Loom,  
Weaving Power Loom,  
Specimen of Cotton Yarn,  
Pair Knitted Stockings, Socks or Gloves,  
Gimp, Fringe and Ornamental Weaving,  
Coach Lace, Confectionary,  
Refined Loaf Sugar, Pottery, Glass,  
Wrought Nails, Gray Bricks,  
Press Bricks, Fire Bricks,  
Tallow, Sperin or Wax Candles,  
Soda Water, Cake Making,  
Starch, Flour, Cheese,  
Butter, for winter use, not less than 10 lbs.  
Turpentine, manufactured, Soap,  
Manufactured Iron, Cut Nails,  
June 30, 1849. 7-4t

P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

## CHEAP GOODS.

**Cheap as the Cheapest!**  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving at short intervals a  
**HANDSOME SELECTION OF  
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&c. &c. &c.**  
All selected expressly for this market and will be sold positively as cheap as the cheapest for cash.

S. R. McFALL.  
Pickens C. H., S. C.)  
May 18, 1849. 1 if

## PROSPECTUS

—OF—  
**RICHARDS' WEEKLY GAZETTE.**  
BEING a new and much enlarged series of the "Southern Literary Gazette,"—the only weekly Journal, South of the Potomac, devoted to Literature and the Arts in general—and designed for the Family Circle.

The Proprietor begs leave to announce that, on Saturday, the 5th of May, he issued the first number, for the second year, of this popular and well established paper,—the name and form of which he has changed, to enlarge the scope of its observation, and to otherwise increase its attractions.

Less exclusively devoted, than heretofore, to

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Henry R. Jackson, Esq.,  
Jacques Journal,  
Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,  
Mrs. Joseph C. Neal,  
Mrs. William C. Richards,  
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Pickens C. H. May 25, 1849.

## PROSPECTUS

—OF—

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Communications must be post-paid and addressed to

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, Athens, Ga.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JULY 11, 1849.

ALL Communications addressed to His Excellency, Governor SEABROOK, should be directed to Columbia, until the 1st October next.

B. T. WATTS,  
Executive Sec'y.